FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1848. [NO. 1613.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols., $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts; Davis's Revelations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 38; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Comstock's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Ford's Lessons; Language of Flowers; Book of Common Prayer, a choice variety; Psalms and Hymns, Morocco binding; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

April 22

ON CONSIGNMENT,

25 HHDS. Sugar House MOLASSES.
50 do. Cuba do do.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 25. 12tf

Copartnership Formed.

UNDER the title of PETER EVANS & SON, for the purpose of transacting the Milling and Grocery Business, at their Mills in Chatham county.

PETER EVANS
P. G. EVANS.

April 22, 1848. 12-6w

Trinity School.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, Visiter.
Rev. F. M. Hubbard, Rector.

THIS Institution, in a retired, beautiful, and healthful situation, about 8 miles West of Raleigh, offers peculiar advantages for the Education of the young. The system of Instruction is thorough, and designed to train boys in the true manhood, and correct habits of study. They are fitted for any Class in the University or for Commercial life. A constant supervision is exercised over their morals and manners, and especial attention is paid to their instruction in the doctrines and duties of Religion.

Ample provision is made for the accommodation of forty Pupils, to which number the School will, for the present, be limited; and of these, places for the larger part are already engaged. As a general rule, boys will not be admitted over fourteen years of age.

TERMS: For Board, Tuition, &c., for a Session of Five Months, $87 50, to be paid in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 5th of June, 1848. Further information will be given, on application to the Rector at Raleigh.

April 21, 1848. 12-8w

WOOD'S STEAM IRON RAILING MANUFACTORY.

Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

IRON RAILINGS for palace and private boundings and public squares, of every variety of form and pattern.

Cemetery Railings, of classic and unique designs, embracing upwards of one hundred different varieties.

Iron Chairs and Settees, for Gardens, Halls and Piazzas—new style.

Verandas and Pilasters, for Cottages, made in every style.

Superior Wrought Iron Gates, for Carriage entrances.

New style Balcony Brackets, &c.

Iron Tables of various styles, embracing Louis XIV., Elizabethean, Gothic, and modern patterns, with White and Gold Italian Marble tops. These tables have been introduced by the subscriber for Hotels, Restaurants, Ice Cream Saloons, &c. They are beautiful articles of furniture for Hat Stores and other establishments where it is desirable to make a grand display.

He has recently constructed an elegant substantial Cast Iron Hitching Post, in form admirably adapted to permanency of position, highly ornamented, and representing a well executed Head of that noble animal, the Horse. Such an article has long been a desideratum, and is now offered to the good taste of the public.

Strangers visiting Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to call at his Warerooms, and examine his different specimens of new and beautiful work.

ROBERT WOOD, *Proprietor.*

Ridge Road, above Buttonwood Street, Philada.

He has recently published, at great expense, an original work exhibiting the new designs and patterns which are executed at his establishment, embracing all the above articles, and the various and splendid patterns of Cemetery, Balcony, Step, and other Railings which have been manufactured for Laurel Hill and other celebrated Cemeteries, designed expressly for his own establishment, and which may be sent to any part of the world to those who desire to make a selection. Undoubted reference will be required to ensure a prompt return of the work, after an opportunity for making the selection.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1848. 12-3w

WANTED.—A first rate Saddle hand. A young man of strict temperate habits would meet with a good situation by the year, and liberal wages, by applying soon to the subscriber.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

April 24. 12-3w

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.

Bladen county, Feb. 12 2tf

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1848.

Archibald McLean, Executor of Mary Millar, *vs.* the devisees of said Mary.

Petition to sell Real Estate of deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James T. Millar and Mary Millar, Sarah Burrows and her husband, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said parties to appear before the Justices of our said Court, at the next Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1848.

JOHN McLAURIN.

NEW GOODS.

W. G. MATTHEWS is now receiving his Spring and Summer GOODS, viz:—

A large assortment of HARDWARE.

A large and handsome assortment of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, &c.,

50 cast Ploughs, all sizes, and also Castings,
4 hhds. Sugar, different qualities,
1 case Loaf Sugar,
1 cask No. 1 Clarified Brown Sugar, beautiful article,
50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
1 qr. cask superior French Brandy,
1 do do good quality do do,
1 do do superior Port Wine,
1 do do Madeira ditto,
1 do do white Wine, cheap, for cooking,
Pepper, Spice, and Dye Stuffs,
Guns, Salt, Molasses, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for all kinds of Produce.

April 15, 1848. 11-4w

FOR SALE—a great bargain.

MY HOUSE and LOT on Dick street, known as the James Baker house; Household and Kitchen Furniture; a good Horse, Carryall, Cart, &c. &c.

Persons desiring a great bargain will please call soon, as I am determined to sell.

If the above property is not disposed of before May Court, it will then be offered at public auction.

Also for sale, a valuable NEGRO MAN, aged about 30 years.

C. T. GARDNER.

April 15, 1848. 11tf

A fine BAROUCHE for sale CHEAP. Apply to

GEO. McMILLAN.

April 17, 1848. 11-3wpd

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, April 15, 1848.

THIS Bank has declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending the 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Monday the 1st day of May.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

11-3w

JUST RECEIVED,

22 DOZEN Leghorn HATS, for gentlemen and youths,
10 dozen Panama ditto,
4 ditto China Pearl ditto,

at wholesale or retail.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

April 18, 1848. 11-3w

SPRING, 1848.

Rich Dress Goods.

JUST received by the last arrivals from the Northern Cities, a large and general assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Entirely new styles and patterns, viz: Plaid and striped Silk Tissue; Grenadines; Waterloo Plaid Barege; Shalley Barege; French Lawns and Muslins, from 15 to 55 cents per yard, very handsome; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns of all qualities; black worsted and light colored Silks; Silk and Barege Scarfs and Shawls, from $1 25 to $7 50; Crape Lisse; French worked Collars; Handkerchiefs, some very fine and Infants' Waste; Silk Points; Silk Buttons, new pattern for Ladies' Dresses; Beadings; Steel Beads and Purse Silk; Rings and Tassels; new pattern Horn and Shell Combs; Grass and Maracaibo Skirting, a new article; also, Grass Skirts; Maracaibo and Circular Skirts, ready made; also, Merino for Skirts, &c. &c.; with many other articles for the Ladies too tedious to mention. Together with House-Keeping and Servants' Goods of all descriptions, and prices to suit any customer. Also, fine and common SHOES.

The best assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers in the place; also, Panama and Straw Hats, with every article for Gentlemen's wear that can be called for, from common to very superior,—and the subscriber calls the attention of Gentlemen to this kind of goods, if they want something cheap or very fine; with every article usually called for in the Dry Goods line, which will be sold remarkably low for Cash, as they were all purchased since the decline in the Northern markets.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13 North side Hay st.

April 15, 1848. 11-4w

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whitmore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Verd gris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

RAW HIDES.—The Subscriber has on hand a lot of well dried hides, say from 1500 to 2000 lbs., mostly large and heavy, suitable for sole and harness leather. Also, a few calf skins;—all of which will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for country produce.

THOMAS C. BLAKE.

April 17, 1848. 11-5w

Daguerreotype Portraits.

S. BROADBENT purposes remaining in Fayetteville a few days, and will be happy to wait upon such as wish to see specimens, or have their likenesses taken by the Daguerreotype process. Portraits taken equally well in cloudy or even in stormy weather. Rooms in the New Hotel.

April 8—10-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist, INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 97-Y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

John Harrison, *vs.* Susan Wells, Matthias Vaught and wife Fanny.

Bill for Specific Performance.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Matthias Vaught, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, notifying the said Matthias to be and appear before the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1848, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1848.

J. A. MAULTSBY, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 11-6w

Mrs. E. Walton,

MANTUAMAKER AND MILLINER, HAS just received SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality; a few fashionable Fancy Straws, for Ladies, and China Pearl for Misses and Children.

All kinds of Straw and Lace Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style. Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. Mrs. W. will be found at he residence on Hay Street, opposite the Methodist E. Church.

April 10 10-5t

MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING.
Miss Mitchell

HAS received the latest French Patterns of the Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute orders in her line in superior style and finish. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and every endeavor made to please her customers.

April 11, 1848. 10-tf

For Sale or Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling with a good Lot. Apply to

JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.

Fayetteville, April 11 10-tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Marseilles, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON.

South-west corner Market Square.

April 10, 1848. 10tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES.
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, which will be sold very low,
9 bbls. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, to arrive this week,

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

EDGEWORTH *Female Seminary,*
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

Rev. Prof. G. MORGAN, Principal.
Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

THE year begins with July, and closes on the first Thursday in May—an unbroken term of ten months. The several Departments which form a comprehensive and ornamental education, as Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Latin, and English Languages, and Literature, Mathematics, and the Experimental Sciences, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Bible and its literature, are conducted by professionable others in manner experience. Edgeworth is organized on a well defined plan to impart to a moderate age her the highest order of education, and at an expense far less than in institutions of like grade in the large cities. The greatest parental care and oversight, exemption from improper associations, good society, a well arranged course of study, valuable libraries and apparatus, approved methods of instruction, religious culture, love of study, great improvement, and whatever qualifies a lady to perform, with dignity and wisdom, the station which Providence assigns her, are secured to Edgeworth pupils to an extent seldom attained in the most favored institutions.

The expenses for each of the five months are, board, &c. and instruction in all studies not extra, $75; Music on Piano or Guitar, $20; Oil Painting, $20; either of the Ancient or Modern Languages, $10; Drawing and Painting, $10. Fifty dollars are paid on entering, and the bills settled on the first of January and May.

Pupils should enter at the opening of the year, when the classes are formed. They can enter at any time, but not to be withdrawn before the close in May, when they are examined on the studies of the year, advanced to higher grades and the Senior class, having completed the course, receive Diplomas as a permanent memorial of a finished education.

Pupils who are allowed insufficient time to graduate, are permitted to join the classes for which they may be qualified, and all receive the full benefit of their former studies. Parents and Guardians are expected to write for more particular information, especially for the course of studies when preparations can be made at home.

March 18 10-4w

HOUSE BELL HANGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to Hanging and Repairing Bells in Dwellings, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Bells, Cranks, Springs, and Wire. Having had 22 years' experience he feels confident that he can satisfy those who may employ him. He can be found at the New Hotel, where he is at work. His stay in town will be limited.

ALEX'R DRUMMOND.

Fayetteville, April 3. 9

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING.
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 4 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

LOST.

THE Subscriber sometime in March last lost a Note of Hand on Alexander Carter, of Elizabethtown, Bladen county, for the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-eight Dollars and Fifty-three Cents, with Thomas M. Cleland as security. The Note is dated on or about the 4th of August 1847, and due at twelve months after date. There are several credits endorsed thereon, amounting to $115 13¾. All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the makers thereof have been notified of its loss, and the payment stopped.

JOSIAH H. BALDWIN.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1848. 10-4w

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Fur, Panama, Leghorn, Palm-leaf, and Wool Hats; Bonnets, Caps, and Shoes; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Oiled Window Curtains, &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased at the North at reduced prices for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash, or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.

March 23, 1848. 8-6w

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848 3tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848 6tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, hand-some Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.
—ALSO, ON HAND,—
Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

We are now receiving our **Spring and Summer Stock of**

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of a very large and elegant assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', Youths', and Children's Boots and Shoes, selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold very low for CASH.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9-6w

GOOD LIQUORS.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, by the barrel only.

Also, a few casks prime Apple BRANDY.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

FISH.

A NEW supply of MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

PAINTS AND OILS.

A NEW and general assortment, for sale on very favorable terms, by

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 21. 3-tf

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

A FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.

1 running gear of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.

2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road.

For sale very low by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

March 6, 1848. 5tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by

H. LEETE.

Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Scine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848 9-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Feb. 19, 1848 7-4m

CAPE FEAR

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

Imported Flatterer

Is located in Robeson County, and may be found at regular intervals, during the present Season, at the following named positions, to-wit: At James Dunn's on the Cheraw Stage Road; at Mr Archd Smith's, 8 miles South of Dunn's; at Mr John McNair's, on Ashpole; at Mr Alex'r Fillmore's, 10 miles further South; and at Mr Daniel McKinnon's, near Floral College, where his terms (liberal) may be ascertained, and any other information in regard to him procured.

April 1848. 11-3w

CAUTION.

I FORBID all persons paying my wagoner for any hauling or work done by him, as I shall collect the pay myself.

JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.

April 13, 1848. 11-3w

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Couch,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by

SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.

HECTOR McMILLAN.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Superior English and French Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Drab de-Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Muslin Ginghams and Prints,
English and French Gingham ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Lace and Lace Edging,
Drap de-Ete for Coating,
Cotton and Silk Warp Alpaca,
Large Silk Shawls and Cravats, ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Tweeds and Cashmerets,
Bareges and all other new styles for Dresses,
Black and colored Silks,
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassimere ditto,
Linen and Croton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Circular Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware,

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All the above Goods have been purchased at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-3m

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR SUPPLY OF

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

Which are offered at greatly reduced prices, at Wholesale and Retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-8w

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the New Brick Store East of the Market House, a beautiful selection of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

—Among which are—

For Ladies' Dresses—Satin stripe Bareges; Grenadines; plain and figu'd Dress Silks; black and watered ditto; pink, blue, and white Tarlatanes; Balzorines; French and English Gingham and Gingham Lawns; Organdies; figured and printed Lawns; French, English, American and Marseilles Prints, &c. &c.

Also, super black, blue, and fancy col'd Cloths; fine Doe-skin Cassimeres; black and colored Satin Vestings; white Marseilles and Valencia ditto; Scarfs; Cravats; Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Kid Gloves; white and black Lace Mitts; super French Cambric Handkerchiefs; Lawn and Linen Cambric ditto; French Worked Collars, very superior.

Super Pamela, Sicilian and French Lace Bonnets; Florence and English Straw ditto; super Bonnet Ribbons; French Flowers.

Moleskin and Beaver Hats; Panama, Legborn, and Rutland ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Shoes and Slippers; Calf Boots; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, of every description;—embracing every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store; and will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be had of any other establishment in the place.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 27, 1848. 8-2m

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21. 3-tf

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference over height, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848 8-Y

The HON. GEORGE P. MARSH delivered an Address before the Agricultural Society of Rutland County, Vermont, at its last annual meeting, and it has just been published. Like all the productions of its able and learned author, it is characterized by much research, originality, and ingenious speculation. In the first part of it, relating to the early history, physical condition, and fundamental legislation of the United States, he presents the following novel and striking observations:

"America offers the first example of the struggle between civilized man and barbarous uncultivated nature. In all other primitive history, the hero of the scene is a savage, the theatre a wilderness, and the earth has been subdued in the same proportion, and by the same slow process, that man has been civilized. In North America, on the contrary, the full energies of advanced European civilization, stimulated by its artificial wants and guided by its accumulated intelligence, were brought to bear at once on a desert continent, and it has been but the work of a day to win empires from the wilderness, and to establish relations of government and commerce between points as distant as the rising and the setting sun. This marvellous change, which has converted unproductive wastes into fertile fields, and filled with light and life the dark and silent recesses of our aboriginal forests and mountains, has been accomplished through the instrumentality of those arts, whose triumphs you are this day met to celebrate; and your country is the field, where the stimulus of necessity has spurred them on to their most glorious achievements. But besides the new life and vigor infused into these arts, by the necessity of creating food and shelter and clothing for a swarming emigration and a rapidly multiplying progeny, the peculiar character of the soil and of the indigenous products of America has introduced most important modifications into the objects and processes of all of them, by offering to European industry new plants for cultivation, and new and more abundant materials for artificial elaboration. At the same time, American husbandry and mechanical art are totally different in their objects, character, and processes, from what they would be, were they conversant only with the indigenous products of our native soil. To exemplify; America has given to the Eastern Hemisphere maize, tobacco, the potatoe, the banana, the pine-apple, the turkey, and more lately the alpaca, not to mention innumerable flowering plants, as well as other vegetables of less economical importance, or the tribute which her peltry, her forests, her fisheries, and her mines of gems and the precious metals have paid to European cupidity; she has received in return wheat, rye, other cerealia, new varieties of the cotton plant, flax, hemp, rice, the sugar cane, coffee, our orchard fruits, kitchen and medicinal roots, pulse and herbs, the silk-worm, the honey-bee, the swine, the goat, the sheep, the horse, and the ox. By these interchanges, the industry of both continents has been modified and assimilated, and it is a curious fact, that *the greater proportion of properly agricultural American labor is devoted to the growth of vegetable products of transatlantic origin, while the workshops and the maritime commerce of Europe find one of their principal sources of employment in the conversion or carriage of vegetable substances either indigenous to, or most advantageously grown in the soil of America.* The colonization of a new continent under such remarkable circumstances could not fail to give a powerful impulse to the productive arts; and their increased economical, commercial, and financial importance has invested them with an interest in the eyes of statesmen, and a prominence as objects especially to be cherished, in every well regulated scheme of political economy, which they had never before attained, and the social position of those who are engaged in them has been elevated accordingly. Further, there are certain features of our institutions and our primitive legislation, which have contributed not a little to raise and improve the condition of those who pursue the industrial arts, and especially of those devoted to agricultural occupations. The most important of these is the rejection of feudal tenures to lands, and the creation of pure allodial estates—a title scarcely known to the common law, and which makes every man the absolute irresponsible owner of his own land; subject neither to services, wardships, rents, tithes, reliefs, perfeiture, nor any manner of burden or restraint upon alienation by sale, inheritance, or devise, upon the cultivation of his soil for such purposes, or by such course of husbandry, as he may deem expedient. Another of these new features is the abolition of the law of primogeniture, and the equal distribution of all the estate of intestates, whether real or personal, between the representatives in equal degree, without distinction of age or sex. The effect of this system, together with the low price of lands, has been to make almost every person, who lives to years of maturity, an absolute proprietor of the soil, or in other words one of the landed nobility of the republic; for the notion of hereditary nobility in Europe was founded on the right of inheriting real estate, they who owned the soil of a particular country being considered as its rightful lords and governors, because, by concert among themselves, they could lawfully exclude all others from the right of possession, or even of commorancy, upon any portion of its territory. Our laws do not indeed restrict political franchises to those alone who are seized of real estate, but as a majority of those who are of the legal age for the exercise of those franchises are landholders, the proprietors of the soil are in fact here, as in most civilized governments, the real rulers of the land. The mechanic arts, too, have been relieved from the burden of long apprenticeships, and other legal obstacles to their free exercise, and every species of productive industry is among us as free and unrestricted as the winds of heaven. The result of all this has been, that the arts of production as well as of conversion, in our time, and especially in our land, have proved a source of thrift to those who pursue them, of physical and financial strength to the commonwealth, and of general benefit to society, in a degree of which history gives no previous example; and they need only a wise, liberal, and stable policy on the part of our government, to be a most important agent, in elevating us to as high a pitch of power and prosperity, as has as yet been attained by any nation under heaven."

In the following paragraph he contrasts happily the characteristic economic distinction between savage and civilized life:

"In purely savage life, the wants of man are supplied by the destruction of the fruit, or plant, or animal which clothes or feeds the human beast of prey, and while stripping the textile filaments from their vegetable stalk, or flaying and devouring the game which has fallen into his snare, he takes no thought for the reproduction of that which he unprovidently consumes, but trusts implicitly to the bounty of spontaneous nature to supply the demands which the appetites and needs of her own children have created. Civilization begins with arrangements for securing the continued and regular supply of man's two great physicial wants, food and clothing, by natural reproduction, aided and promoted by artificial contrivances; and the degree of perfection to which these arrangements are carried, if it does not constitute the essence, at least furnishes a safe and convenient measure of the pitch of civilization, which a given people has attained. The arts of the savage are the arts of destruction; he desolates the region he inhabits; his life is a warfare of extermination, a series of hostilities against nature or his fellow man; and his labors are confined to the fabrication of weapons for slaying or repelling other tribes that intrude upon his hunting grounds, or of engines for ensnaring or destroying the wild animals on which he feeds. Civilization, on the contrary, is at once the mother and the fruit of peace. Social man appears to the earth all that he reaps from her bosom, and her fruitfulness increases with the numbers of civilized beings who draw their nutriment and clothing from the stores of her abundant harvests. The fowls of the air, too, and the beasts of the field, find in the husbandman a cherishing friend. The forest depths remote from the haunts of men yield sustenance to but few of the tribes of animated nature. They are traversed only by swift-footed beasts, or strong winged birds of prey, and the humbler quadrupeds and gentler birds follow the migrations of the colonists, and gather upon the borders of civilization, where the abundance and variety of vegetable life afford them food, and the fear of man secures them protection against the ravages of the more rapacious brutes. Savage man, then, is the universal foe, both of his own kind and of inferior organized existences, an incarnation of the evil principle of productive nature; civilization transforms him into a beneficent, a fructifying, and a protective influence, and makes him the monarch, not the tyrant, of the organic creation."

The value and influence of the mechanic arts are glanced at in the following paragraph:

"It is through the mechanic arts alone, that we can become truly independent of foreign nations, and establish an interchange between the producer, the manufacturer, and the consumer, which shall increase the wealth and lighten the burdens of each, by retaining among ourselves the net profits of labor, and thus avoiding the drain of the precious metals for supplies. The mechanic arts are worthy of patronage from their progressive character, and the promise they hold out to us of acquiring a complete mastery over inanimate nature. The progress of agriculture, within the last half century, though great in itself and full of future promise, has been but a tardy movement, in comparison with the swift advancement of the mechanic arts. The steamboat, the locomotive, the power loom, and the power press, have all been brought into use since the beginning of the present century, and what a revolution have they wrought upon the face of the globe! How have they brought together and linked different states and countries! What millions have they clothed, and what millions enlightened! Suppose we were at once deprived of these great gifts of mechanic art, and suddenly cut off from the cheap and abundant supply of the means of knowledge, our necessary clothing doubled in cost, and our products reduced to half their value for want of speedy and economical means of transport to market, our intelligence from the seat of government, from our distant friends, and from the old world, as well as our personal communication with other parts of our country, retarded and delayed for want of our accustomed means of transport and locomotion, what value should we not attach to these now almost unnoticed blessings, and what efforts and sacrifices should we not be ready to encounter to regain them! Yet we may well judge of the future from the past, and the progress of natural knowledge, upon which all mechanical art is founded, authorizes us to expect that the remaining half of the nineteenth century will be as fertile in improvements as the portion of it which has already elapsed. The mechanic arts are eminently democratic in their tendency. They popularize knowledge, they cheapen and diffuse the comforts and elegances as well as the necessaries of life, they demand and develope intelligence in those who pursue them, they are at once the most profitable customers of the agriculturist, and the most munificent patrons of the investigator of nature's laws."

A letter from the capital of the fair State of Texas gives a description of the session of the Supreme Court there, "in which was a grocery," but which had been *partly* cleared out for the purpose. "The judges," says the writer, "have a raised platform, on which are placed their raw cow-hide (hair up) seat chairs. The lawyers have their Blackstones, Chittys, Starkies and briefs in front of them, on the bar of the grocery—using for seats what they can get, very few of them enjoying the luxuries of chairs—Texas make. The Governor still occupies the log house, one end for reception, the other for his sleeping room and private secretary. The Secretary of State is equally provided for—and he will receive you with much blandness, gentleman as he is, showing you the archives of the late Republic if you desire. There is no want of comfort in any department, if of elegance.

New York Express.

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Thirteenth Term of this School will commence on Wednesday, the 7th June, and continue till the 10th November. The following Term will commence Nov. 11th, and continue till April

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, April 24—8 A. M.

The Acadia arrived at Boston last evening, after a passage of 16 days, having left Liverpool on the 8th inst., five days later than the Sarah Sands.

There is a general commotion throughout Europe, which threatens a total subversion of the ancient order of things.—Empires are tottering, thrones wavering and making every concession demanded, to maintain their insecure tenure, and every movement verging to the state predicted by Napoleon: Republican or Cossack.

Hostilities have finally and fully commenced in Lombardy and Northern Italy.

Charles Albert of Sardinia has at length assumed the offensive, with a force of 30,000 men. The army was already in motion, and crossing over from Piedmont into Lombardy, preceded by a manifesto and formal declaration of war against Austria. The march was in a direct line to Milan, which capital it was rapidly approaching.

The Austrians, defeated at every point, had given way, and were falling back in rapid flight in the direction of the Tyrol.

The Italian Dutchies were all in a state of actual insurrection, and the Austrian domination, and all powers upheld by its arms and influences, completely prostrated. Marshal Radetski, the Austrian General, with his forces, was so powerless as to be unable to enter Mantua, and would probably be compelled to capitulate upon the first appearance of the Sardinian army. Indeed the course of its leader, King Charles Albert, had met with such favor in the eyes of the insurrectionists, that recruits were rapidly flocking in, and in a short time, it was estimated, he would have a disposable force of a quarter of a million under his command. With such a force, he would not only be enabled to liberate Lombardy, but to threaten Austria itself, and even dictate terms to the Aulic Council at the gates of Vienna.

The news from Germany is equally startling, though perhaps not unexpected. It was reported and generally credited, that republics had been declared in the kingdoms of Wurtemburg and Saxony, and grand duchy of Baden. And in every part of the German Confederacy liberal governments had been conceded to the people. In Hanover, the triumph of the people had been complete, and the King forced to succumb, and grant whatever was demanded.

In Prussia, after the bloody scenes we have heretofore recorded, the King had promised constitutional reforms, but at the same time had plunged headlong into a dispute with the Danes, concerning the Dutchies Schlewig and Holstein, and had also exasperated Russia by encouraging the Poles to erect an independent government in Posen. Silesia, Breslau and Lithuania, were in an alarming state of convulsion, and upon the verge of revolt.

It was rumored that 50,000 Cossacks had certainly appeared at Tilsit, and serious consequences were anticipated. The Emperor of Russia had ordered every man in Russian Poland between 18 and 35 years of age to remove into the interior, and is concentrating a vast army, sufficient, as it was thought, to crush all attempts to erect a republic.

No actual hostilities had occurred in Denmark, but both sides were preparing.

Belgium and Holland were tranquil.

All revolutionary attempts were foiled in Turkey under Russian influence, and from this cause the Porte had refused to acknowledge the French Republic.

A Parliament had been constituted in Sicily—separation from Naples being complete.

The French Government had ordered an army to be assembled upon the frontiers of Italy to watch the movements of the contending parties. On the 31 inst. Lamartine received Smith O'Brien and the members of the committee from the Repeal Association. He made a speech full of vigor and sympathy, and free from everything offensive to the British Government. A determination was declared not to interfere in any internal difficulties of other nations.

Paris was quiet, and tranquility restored in Lyons.

The elections in the National Guard had resulted generally in favor of republican candidates.

Remonstrances have been presented by the diplomatic agents of Belgium, Prussia and Austria, for allowing Belgians, Germans and Poles to make public demonstrations against their own governments. Lamartine replied, that France did not intend to interfere with those governments, nor deprive subjects of theirs residing in Paris of the liberty of freely expressing their sentiments.

Affairs in England and Ireland.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Comaercial, under date of the 7th, gives the following summary of the state of affairs in England and Ireland. He takes a very serious, not to say alarming, view of the Chartist and repeal demonstrations in England and Ireland, and distinctly proclaims the necessity of a more enlightened and conceding policy on the part of Government in both countries, as the only means of averting a storm, even wider in its fury than that which has swept over the continent:

Having taken a review of foreign affairs and given you some idea of the gusts and eddies of the storm that seems as yet only in its commencement, I must devote my remaining space to a consideration of our own position. I grieve to say that, proud as that position appears at present, I look upon it with a heavy heart. The general movements of the time have of course communicated themselves by a kind of electric sympathy to this country.

Intelligent minds cannot help recognizing that we have an ignorant populace, a brutal soldiery, and 800 millions sterling of debt, and although the Anglo-Saxon character is essentially conservative, it is dangerous at such a moment as the present to have little to rely upon but this untaught instinct. What is desired is a government that should advance and not wait to be driven. One that should take the lead by boldly announcing social and legal reforms, such as equality of religious sects; abolition of the gross inequalities and injustice of the income tax, stamp, excise law and legacy duty laws; the abolition of entails and of primogeniture; the substitution of a Christian in place of a revengeful code of criminal jurisprudence; abolition of game laws; a general reduction of expenditure; extension of the suffrage, and so forth, not in a revolutionary spirit but with the distinct understanding that common sense and common honesty shall be applied to the amendment of these and other portions of our laws and institutions, without regard to class interests and obsolete ideas.

Such a course would be truly conservative, but it is alleged that the present Government mean to act on the diametrically opposite principle. They fear rousing the public mind, and they think by avoiding these topics to get on till the storm has subsided. To my apprehension no course could be more fatal, and seeing as I do that throughout Europe the *prestige* of the old, official, treaty-of-Vienna style of government is dead and buried forever, and that the intellectual and moral nature of the people has now revealed its power and become insatiable for progress, I cannot help recognizing that this country, either by the aid of its government or without its aid, will take a part, and a great one, in the drama. Already the lower classes are on the move, and it is painful to see the Government utterly ignorant of the nature of their demands or of the real intelligence whence these derive their force.

THE CHARTISTS.—All attempts at warning, however, seem almost vain, and the most distressing evidence of the famous blindness and complacent self-esteem of the middle and higher classes is to be observed in the fact that the Chartists and others, whether in the House of Commons or elsewhere, are never spoken of in words of kindness or consolation. "Put the vagabonds down" is palpably the predominant feeling, and the great attempt seems to be specially to get the middle classes and the operatives in direct hostility —a plan which up to the present time has so far succeeded that if any one in what are called the respectable ranks were to attempt to bring about a better state of things, by pointing out that the grievances complained of should be seriously taken into consideration and discussed in a spirit of mutual good will, he would at once be voted a radical, with vulgar sympathies that unfit him for good society.

During the last week or two London has been in a state of anxiety on account of a Chartist meeting appointed to be held at an open space called Kennington common, about a mile and a half from the houses of Parliament, on Monday next, the 10th of April, with the view of accompanying some delegates of their body in the presentation of a petition to the House of Commons. The objects of that petition compose the six points of what is now called "the people's charter"—namely: 1. Universal suffrage. 2. Vote by ballot. 3. No property qualification. 4 Annual Parliaments. 5. Payments of members, and 6. Equal electoral districts; and it was announced that the procession would consist of 300,000 men—an amount of course greatly exaggerated, although there can be no question that the actual numbers would be formidable. To meet this the Government have found it necessary to resort to direct interference, and a notice has consequently appear d this morning, declaring the proposed meeting illegal. The Chartists have, however, held a conference this afternoon and they have decided to disregard the prohibition.

IRELAND.—The last topic upon which I have to touch is Ireland—and here, again, all is uncertainty and gloom. We are about to enter on a war of pride, and to such a cause there can be but one end. No man can feel more deeply than I do the absolute advantage to Ireland of a union with England, and I regard it as one of the most serious duties of our country to endeavor to preserve that union by every means within its power. It is a duty we owe not only to Ireland but to the whole civilized world; but it is a duty which ceases to be indicated to us when we can no longer perform it with the consent of the Irish people. If the Irish are so mad as to believe that they could get on better without us, we have no more right to force ourselves up n them than the French have to coerce England. Still although the English feel that they have never derived any advantage from Ireland—that, in fact, she has always been a drain and a torment to us, I believe they would sooner submit to anything rather than her independence.

The extent to which the people are arming throughout Ireland, and the eager spirit by which they are animated, bode a struggle that can be settled only by some providential interposition of which at present there are no signs.

Meanwhile we have poured troops into Dublin, and an act of parliament is to be introduced into the House of Commons to-night, to increase the power of the law in proceeding against the chief orators for sedition.

Could we for a moment subdue our pride and give free play to the action of the moral sentiments, our course, even now, would be clear. The Minister would go down to the House of Commons and address it thus: "England has always desired a union with Ireland. She does so still now, because she believes that it is in her power to promote the happiness and advancement of the Irish people. Still, if the majority in Ireland think differently, England, who desires no union save one of voluntary friendship, will never make use of her great strength to subdue what she cannot win.—Let the Irish people in a national convention decide upon the proper means to take the sense of the majority, and of that majority decide for independence, they shall from that moment be set freely free. In parting from them, however, let it be understood that we do so with regret—and above all things let Ireland remember that if ever the sight sudden calamity—as the pressure of famine, foreign aggression, or financial disaster—should fall upon a time when friendship may be needful, there is no nation on earth where she will find it more freely tendered than by the neighbor from whom in friendship she now seperates." A declaration of this kind would unnerve the loss of an unprofitable and resentful slave and the gain of an ardent although independent friend. Pride, however, says "a slave is better than a brother," and upon that war cry it is to be feared we are now prepared to move.

SPECTATOR

P. S.—In the above I have not touched on the condition of business or money matters. Suffice it to say that consols, which were 81 when I last wrote, have since been done at 80, and are now 80 ½. Business of all kinds is checked and gold continues to pour in, owing chiefly to the distrust which prevails in all the countries of the continent. Wheat is from 3s. to 4s. per quarter lower and cotton has also slightly declined.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 6.

The Intended Chartists' Demonstrations.—Sir J. Walsh said—Sir, Seeing the right hon. baronet the Secretary for the Home Department in his place, I beg to ask him whether her Majesty's ministers have received information of the intention of the body called Chartists to meet on Kennington Common, in very large numbers, on Monday next, for the ostensible purpose of proceeding throughout the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis, in a numerous procession, and of presenting to this house a petition in favor of what is called the "six points of the charter"? In the second place, I beg to ask, whether her Majesty's ministers, in case their attention has been called to this circumstance, are prepared to take those measures which may be necessary to secure the independence of this house from being overawed by any meeting calculated to intimidate it, and likewise I will add to protect the peaceable and loyal inhabitants of this metropolis?—hear, hear.

Sir G. Grey—In answer to the question of the hon baronet, I have to state that I now hold in my hand the notice which was published yesterday, signed by three individuals, one of whom terms himself "secretary"—I presume of the Chartist Association, in which it is stated that a convention of 40 delegates, elected at large public meetings, held in different towns of the Empire, will assemble in London on given days, their purpose being to superintend the presentation to this house of a petition; and to advise such other measures and course of proceedings as they shall deem to be necessary in order to secure the enactment of the charter. The notice then proceeds to state that a great metropolitan demonstration shall accompany the petition to the door of the House of Commons; and the men of London are invited to assemble on Kennington-common on Monday next, the 10th inst. A route is also prescribed; the procession is to be arranged and superintended by marshals; and it will then proceed to the door of the House of Commons.

Now, the attention of her Majesty's government having been called to this notice, and other information having reached the government respecting the intended proceedings of Monday next, they have directed a notice to be issued which I trust will be published in the course of half an hour throughout the streets of London (cheers,) and without delay circulated throughout the country, pointing out that, by the statute and common law of these realms, this intended procession is illegal; warning the loyal and peaceable subjects of her Majesty to abstain from taking part in such procession; and calling upon them to give their best aid to the constituted authorities for the purpose of preventing disturbance, maintaining the public order and preserving the public peace (loud cheers.)

Mr. F. O'Connor.—Sir I am aware that I am not perfectly in order in rising to address the house upon the intimation which has just been given by the right hon. baronet; and I have therefore, to ask the indulgence of the house whilst I make a few observations thereon (hear, hear.) The announcement of the right hon. baronet will most certainly have the effect of taking the people completely by surprise, for I can furnish the right hon. gentleman with precedents in justification of the course which the Chartist executive have taken. In 1831, when many of the right hon. gentleman's colleagues were in office, a deputation of a hundred thousand persons marched down to the Home Office, and there deposited a petition for Parliamentary reform. Again, in 1844, upwards of a hundred thousand men marched by this House when it was sitting, for the purpose of presenting a petition for the recall from transportation of the Dorchester laborers.

And not very many weeks since a demonstration of sailors marched by this house, when it was sitting, to the Home Office, to present an address to her Majesty, through the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary himself. This very day the persons who have placed their names to the document referred to by the right hon. gentleman passed a resolution to the effect that every single man who takes part in the proceedings of Monday next, shall on that day be a special constable; and they pledge themselves not only to preserve the public peace, but to take any man into custody who attempts to violate the rights of property or person in any shape whatever. I can assure the house that it is not the intention of the people to come to the door of this house.

Sir G. Grey pointed significantly to the notice issued by the Chartist Convention, which was lying upon the table before him.

Mr. F. O'Connor.—They propose to go over Westminster Bridge; but the petition is to be sent here by a deputation. There is no sinister object in view,—there is an ulterior object in view; and if I had thought there would be but one breach of the peace on that day I would not have lent my sanction to the intended proceedings (hear.) It is a right that has always hitherto been granted; independently of that it is a constituted right. At all events, it was so considered at the time of the agitation for the Reform Bill, as well as on many occasions subsequently to the passing of that measure. I trust, therefore, that the right Hon. Baronet will not further interfere than to issue a caution for the preservation of the peace, and no man will seek to carry out that object more earnestly than I will myself. I trust the people may be allowed to come down with their petition, which is signed by between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 of persons. They do not wish to overawe this house, and I should hold myself unworthy of a seat in the house, and unworthy of the confidence of the people, if I for one moment to a demonstration which is calculated to incite the people to the slightest infraction of the public peace.

Sir G. Grey.—With regard to what the hon. member has said about the people being taken by surprise, I would observe that at the earliest moment at which her Majesty's government could deliberate upon the subject, after they saw the announced intention of the leaders of the people for Monday next, they directed the notice I have adverted to to be issued; and that notice will be in the possession of the hon. gentleman in the early part of the evening. That notice will state what is the opinion of the advisers of the Crown, the law of the land is on this subject.—And without referring to the precedents the hon. gentleman has alluded to, I am sure, after what he has said, that he will be the first man to encourage any one single person to violate the law (hear, hear.)

Mr Hume.—I remember that on a similar occasion the question was asked if such a peaceable procession would be against the law, and it was decided in this house that it would not. Lord Melbourne, in fact, refused in any way to interfere. I submit, therefore, if the intended proceeding is constitutional, that it is extremely dangerous to interfere for the purpose of preventing the people taking their own course, at all events so long as they act peaceably. However numerous the persons may be—be it be a million of men, it will prove—I am not of opinion that it is illegal so long as the people composing it are peaceable and quiet. I am sorry, therefore, to find that government have taken up the matter so seriously, and I would advise them to rescind their proclamation off-hand.

The subject here dropped.

SECURITY OF THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT

Sir G. Grey.—Sir, I beg to give notice that to-morrow, before the orders of the day, I shall move for leave to bring in a bill for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom. This announcement was received with very loud and prolonged cheering.

The Intended Repeal Meeting or Chartists.
OFFICIAL NOTICE TO PREVENT IT.

The following document was issued the 6th instant:

"NOTICE

"Whereas the assembling of large numbers of people, accompanied with circumstances tending to excite terror and alarm in the minds of Her Majesty's subjects, is criminal and unlawful.

"And whereas it is not only those persons who take any part in such assemblies, but those also who, with their presence without any intention of taking active part, lend aid and countenance to such unlawful acts, that are liable to punishment; and whereas by an act of parliament passed in the 13th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II., and the 'An Act against Tumults and Disorders, upon pretence of preparing or presenting public Petitions or other Addresses to his Majesty or the Parliament,' it was enacted, that no person or persons whatsoever shall repair to his Majesty, or to the either of the Houses of Parliament, upon pretence of presenting or delivering any petition, complaint, remonstrance, or declaration, or other addresses, accompanied with excessive numbers of people, nor at any one time, with greater number of ten persons.

"And whereas a meeting has been called to assemble on Monday next, the 10th inst., at Kennington common, and it is announced in the printed notices calling such meeting, that it is intended by certain persons to repair thence in procession to the House of Commons, accompanied with excessive numbers of people, upon pretence of presenting a petition to the Commons House of Parliament; and whereas information has been received that persons have been advised to procure arms and weapons, with the purpose of carrying the same in such procession; and whereas such proposed procession is calculated to excite terror and alarm in the mind of her Majesty's subjects:

"All persons are hereby cautioned and strictly enjoined not to attend, or take part in, or be present at any such assemblage or procession.

"And all well disposed persons are hereby called upon and required to aid in enforcing the provisions of the law, and effectually to protect the public peace, and suppress any attempt at the distribution the riot.

(Signed)

"C ROWAN,
"R. MAYNE,

"Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis.
"Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall Place, April 6, 1848."

[Great preparations were making in London to preserve the peace. The Royal Horse Guards, and the Coldstream Guards were ordered to concentrate on London. The 63d Regiment of Foot, at present at Chatham, is ordered to be ready for London. The Aldermen of London were swearing in special police men, and upwards of 2500 persons were sworn in as special constables.

From the London Gazette, April 7.

CHARTIST CONVENTION.—The delegates who have met for the last two or three days at the Literary and Scientific Institute, John street, Fitzroy Square, re-assembled yesterday. The galleries were filled with an audience who loudly applauded every sentiment of an inflammatory character.

The subject of debate yesterday was as to the ulterior measures to be adopted in the event of the rejection of the prayer of the national petition.—Some delegates were of opinion that the time had come for "action," by which it was understood the employment of physical force, while others declared that a rising of the people would be at present premature, that the working men of their districts were not yet ready, and that every species of moral force ought to be exhausted, before resort was had to physical force. The majority of the delegates having expressed these opinions, it was at length resolved that upon the rejection by the House of Commons of the petition for the People's Charter, a national memorial shall be presented to the Queen, calling upon her to dissolve parliament, and dismiss her present advisers; that simultaneously public meetings should be convened throughout the country on Good Friday, for the purpose of adopting the national memorial and electing delegates to a "National Assembly," which is to meet in London on Monday the 24th of April; and, finally, that the present convention should continue its sittings until the meeting of the "National Assembly." The delegates adjourned shortly after 5 o'clock, notice having been first given by Mr. Ernest Jones, one of the delegates, that he would, on an early day, move the adoption of a "national traveller," a proposition which was received with tremendous cheering. The government reporters were again in attendance.

At nine o'clock this morning (adds the Gazette,) the members of the convention again assembled, when Mr. Wheeler, of the executive council, moved that a counter proclamation to the one issued by the government be framed and sent out, calling on the working men to disregard the proclamation of the government, and to meet, as originally intended, on Monday. Mr. Cuffey, delegate of London, seconded the motion, and expressed his determination to attend the meeting and maintain his rights at the risk of his life. Messrs. West, Shaw, and others declared they were ready to risk their lives in defence of their privileges, and looked upon the measure, on the part of the government, as an intention to cause a collision between the people and the soldiers. Mr. Feargus O'Connor expressed his determination to attend the meeting, and denied there existed any power to stop the assemblage; that they had a right to petition. He then adverted to the intended bill of Sir G. Grey, which was to make sedition treason; there was no intention on the part of the Chartists to attend armed. Several of the delegates declared that they should merely act on the defensive, and as the petition was to be carried by horses, instead of men, the law could not touch them. The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. O'Connor made a suggestion to the meeting which possesses some significance at the present time. It was that they should recommend to their constituents the withdrawal of all monies from the Savings Banks, in order, as much as possible, to derange the financial operations of government, as the gross sum invested in these institutions amounts to £25,000,000 sterling, and belongs almost entirely to the middle and lower classes, of whom a large proportion are Chartists.—There is little doubt, to use Mr O'Connor's own words, that if the people would withdraw these savings from these banks they would more effectually attack the government than if they made a direct attack on the Horse Guards. The government has seemingly determined on urging matters to an issue, and large bodies of cavalry, infantry, and artillery have been drafted into the metropolis, so that it is computed the force in the city at present is not less than 10,000 men.

The accounts from Ireland are more menacing than ever. The students in Trinity College are arming in defence of the government, and the members of the Royal Dublin Society are following their example. The Repealers in the city are equally energetic, and are being warmly supported throughout the provinces.

It is expected that Dublin will be placed under the operation of the recent Arms Act, and that the vast quantities of pikes and arms which are being so extensively purchased will be required to be given up. The provinces, especially in the South of Ireland, appear to emulate Dublin in the vigorous of the threats and intimidations used by the Repeal party and the Press, and indeed it is openly declared by many of the journals that a Repeal of the Union will no longer suffice to satisfy their alleged grievances; but that the erection of a Republic can now alone remedy the evils under which the country groans.

SPAIN.—*Attempted Revolution.*—An insurrection occurred at Madrid on the night of the 26th ult.

The fighting commenced at 7 o'clock in the evening, and continued, without intermission, until 3 o'clock in the morning, when the military were successful on all sides, and a number of the insurgents were captured. Two hundred civilians and military are said to have been killed, and a vast number wounded. The Queen Mother quitted Madrid during the disturbances.

The Madrid Gazette, of the 27th, contains two decrees,—the 1st, suspending the constitution throughout the entire monarchy; the 2d, commanding that the insurgents captured during the preceding night shall be forthwith tried by court martial.

The Council of War has condemned to death two of the prisoners made on the 26th. The Queen has, however, pardoned them.

Liverpool, April 7, 1848.—Since our last Circular of 24th ult., there has been increased depression in almost every description of produce, and in stocks and securities of all kinds, arising partly from the more intense and wide spread derangements on the continent, and partly from the unsettled state of the population in some parts of Ireland, as well as the manifestation of a disorderly spirit on the part of the Chartists in England.

Cotton has been better sustained than most other produce, from our reduced stock—but has further declined ¼ per lb. The quotation for Fair Uplands now 4¼, fair Mobile 4¾, and fair Orleans 4¾ a 4¾ per lb; middling 4 a 4¼ and ordinary 3 ¾ a 3¾ per lb.

In the last few days about 50,000 bales have arrived, and on landing, it should be as freely offered as much of the last import has been, the stability of even present prices will be severely tested, with such discouraging prospects as regards the continental trade at Manchester.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending 31st ult were 24,670 bales, and for that ended this evening they amount to 20,730 bales; of the latter 5,000 are Upland at 3¾ a 4⅞; 8820 Orleans at 3¾ a 4 ⅞; 3360 Alabama and Mobile at 3¾ a 4¾; and 230 Sea Island at 7 a 13d per lb. The stock in the port is now about 325,000 bales; of which 175,000 are American.

Honor to the Brave.—The sword purchased by the people of Warren for their fellow county man, the gallant and patriotic Capt. Bragg, is now in Warrenton. It is a beautiful article and exhibits in its workmanship a good deal of taste. The following appropriate words, commemorative of his acts of heroism, which are taken from the despatches of Gen. Taylor, have been elegantly engraved on the sword:

"Presented to Major Braxton Bragg, by the citizens of Warren, N. C. in consideration of his distinguished services at Fort Brown, Monterey, and Buena Vista." *The first discharge of cannister, made the enemy to hesitate; the second and third drove him back in disorder, and saved the day.*"

We have no doubt but that Capt. Bragg will highly prize this beautiful memorial of the esteem, regard and gratitude of his fellow citizens of Warren. The voice of praise from every part of the Union, on account of his valor, patriotism and military skill, must have given him the liveliest satisfaction, but we venture to affirm that there is no community in America whose cheering applause he would more highly value than that of those who reside in the home of his youth.—*Warrenton Reporter.*

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.—We learn from the Norfolk Courier that this road has ceased its operations in consequence of the State withholding such a title as the new company required, and that the event will be a subject of, perhaps, protracted litigation.

DEATHS IN MAINE.

Died, at Portland, in Maine, on Monday, the 17th instant, Hon. ASA CLAPP, aged 86 years. Also, at Wiscasset, Maine, *on the same day*, Capt. NATHAN CLARK, aged 80 years.

These two gentlemen were the respected parents of Messrs. A. W. H. Clapp and Franklin Clark, two representatives from Maine, who occupy seats side by side in the present Congress.

"*We have gained a glorious victory.*" says the Journal, in speaking of the result of the New York city election. It will be remembered that Mr. Havemeyer, who was elected Mayor, is a Wilmot Proviso man, yea, so influential a man in the ranks of the Wilmot Proviso Locofoco party, that he has been appointed a delegate to the Baltimore National Convention.

Now what we wish to call attention to is this—whenever a Wilmot Proviso Whig is elected in any of the Northern States, the Southern Locofoco papers directly cry out, abolitionism triumphant, the South in danger, treason at work, &c. &c. &c., but when a Wilmot Proviso Locofoco is elected, oh, it's a "glorious victory!" And thus doth humbug carry it with a bold front.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the N. O. Picayune, of April 22.

ARRIVAL OF THE BR. STEAMER AVON.

Yesterday morning the royal mail steam packet Avon arrived at Ship Island, from Tampico and Vera Cruz. By this arrival we have received our files and correspondence from the city of Mexico as late as 13th instant and from Vera Cruz to the afternoon of the 16th.

The news is very important. We have several days further proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, with other correspondence, and shall also extract copiously from our files.

It will be seen by the letter of our correspondent, that the Court of Inquiry has probably adjourned to the United States, and that we may very shortly expect the arrival of its members and extraordinary subjects in our city.

[*Special Correspondence of the Picayune.*]

CITY OF MEXICO, April 13, 1848.

It is reported on the authority of the Progresso, the "Puro" paper, published at Queretaro, that Pena y Pena has asked that four months be now allowed him to obtain a ratification of the treaty. Pena is desirous of the ratification of the treaty, his only prospect of succeeding is by pressing the subject on Congress immediately. It is added, too, that the Mexicans have great hopes of obtaining concessions and modifications of the treaty as approved by the Senate of the United States from our own Commissioner or Commissioners, and if they were to be guided by the past, as I had occasion to observe in a former letter, they would procrastinate negotiation, or continue the war in the conviction that the more the one was procrastinated, or the longer the other was continued, the greater would be their ultimate advantage. I have, however, strong hopes that neither Mr. Sevier or Mr. Clifford will permit any trifling on the part of the Mexicans, but will tell them at once without parleying, "Gentlemen, here are our terms —accept them or reject them, as you think proper. We are competors, and have and will exercise the right of competors in dictating our terms." This is all the negotiation that is necessary, and all that should ever have been used.—Mr Clifford arrived here day before yesterday, with the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Walsh, and was very handsomely received, all the troops in the city having by order of Gen. Butler, turned out to give him a reception.

We learn that Mr Sevier left Vera Cruz for this city on the 7th inst., and the commander-in-chief has ordered such assistance to be paid to him. The prospect is still favorable for a speedy meeting of Congress at Queretaro; and for my own part, notwithstanding the contradictory rumors and reports on the subject, I shall be disappointed if the treaty is not ratified with a month or six weeks. In addition of favorable action upon the treaty, all the sick who can bear removal, numbering about one thousand, were yesterday sent to Jalapa.

On Sunday night last, a patrol of ten riflemen, commanded by a corporal, was fired upon from the building known as the "chuli-pen," in the Iczcoac quarter of the city. After sustaining the fire for about ten minutes the patrol was compelled to retire. Reinforcements, consisting of one company of the Rifles, three companies of the 4th Kentucky Regiment, and a company of Marines, were ordered out. These forces having arrived on the ground, about 50 armed horsemen were met, who, on learning the facts, said about the "chuli-pen," kept up a fire upon our troops for nearly an hour. Several shots were also fired from the tops of the houses in the vicinity, and two riflemen were severely wounded. Owing to the darkness of the night, and the fear that our troops might accidentally shoot one another, their fire was not effective, and but two of the Mexicans were killed. A few were taken prisoners, and horses in the neighborhood were scattered and arms found in them captured. During the latter part of the fight a firing was heard towards the *Alameda*, in the opposite quarter of the city, and Lieut. Rives[?] started in the direction from which it was heard, but on reaching the spot no one was to be found.—The horsemen that were seen at the "chuli-pen" were regularly armed as guerrillas or cavalry, with lances, escopettes and pistols, and it is supposed the object was to break the arm store. The firing at the *Alameda* was, it is thought, for the purpose of drawing attention that way, and by weakening our forces at the "chuli pen" to enable the Mexicans there to act with more boldness and effect.

The parties accused of the murder of Manuel Tordo and of the attempted burglary of the house in which the wife lives, were arraigned yesterday before a military commission, of which Col. Barnham, of the New York Volunteers, is president. Since I last wrote you Lieut. Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sergeant Stuart, of the 5th Infantry, have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the affair. Armstrong, who has turned States evidence, and is kept in confinement in the Palace, says that since his imprisonment he has seen another officer who was implicated in the foul deed, but whose name he does not know, frequently pass in and out of the Palace. Measures have been taken for this officer's arrest as soon as he is seen by Armstrong again. There are now ten persons in confinement charged with this crime, viz: Lieuts Hare, Dutton and Madison, of the 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergeants B. F. Wragg and Stuart, of the 5th Infantry; John Wall, private of company E, 5th Infantry; Jesse Armstrong, a discharged teamster; John D Hollister, an American citizen, and John Lovecty, a Canadian Frenchman—not an American citizen, as I first stated. Two others—a man named Booth, a discharged teamster; and a Frenchman, named Lavateur, who has resided a long time in this city—both charged with being participators in the crime—have not yet been arrested, and the probability is they have escaped into the interior.

The twenty-eight deserters I spoke of in my last letter as being about Chapultepec, are still at large. The party sent in search of them was unsuccessful, and they are probably ere this in Queretaro. Two privates of the 3d dragoons were caught in the act of deserting night before last, with their horses arms and equipments. 2d Lieut. Thos. H. Bussey, of the 4th Infantry, has been found guilty by a court martial of absenting himself without leave from his command, of disobedience of orders, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentlemen, in charging in a pay account, which he sold, $10 for commanding a company. The court has sentenced him to dismissal from the service, and the sentence has been approved by the commander-in-chief.

We first heard of the late great revolution in France on Sunday last, 9th instant, and the day had not passed before measures were taken to afford the Americans here an opportunity of manifesting their joy at the glorious event, and of expressing their sympathies with republican France.

The court of inquiry, it is now confidently said, will adjourn about the middle of next week, and will proceed immediately to the United States to prosecute the investigation.

FROM NEW MEXICO.
Another Battle Fought.
OUR TROOPS VICTORIOUS!
FOURTEEN CANNON CAPTURED.

By telegraph from St. Louis to the Pittsburg papers, we have confirmatory accounts of the battle fought at Rosalia, sixty miles from Chihuahua. The Americans were victorious, and the Governor of Chihuahua, fourteen pieces of artillery, and a large number of prisoners, were taken by our forces. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides is represented as heavy.

The Mississippi.—During her late cruise of one year on the coast of Mexico, the U. S. Steamer Mississippi had 20 deaths on board of yellow fever; 5 killed; 10 wounded, and 1140 cases of sickness entered on her journal; 220 of her officers and crew were sent home as invalids.

The Plank Road from Rome to Oswego (N. Y.) has been completed, and a line of coaches established upon it—fare $2. These plank roads must create a very pleasant variety in travelling. Coaches are driven rapidly over them, the papers say at the rate of ten miles an hour.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Convention, called for the purpose of selecting a Delegate from this Congressional District, to represent us in the Whig National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 7th of June—met at the *Masonic Hall* in this place, at 4 o'clock on the 21st inst.

The Convention was organised by the appointment of Dr. Everitt of Brunswick, President, and Gordon Deming, of Cumberland, and Dr. W. M. Sherwood, of Duplin, as Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting were briefly stated by the Convention, and the following Delegates answered to their names as the Counties were called.

Brunswick.—S. B. Everitt, S. Langdon, J. H. Pritchett, James Green, D. L. Russell, J. R. Grist.

New Hanover.—T. Loring, John A. Taylor, P. M. Walker, A. A. Brown, J. A. Ward, H. S. Haynes, H. S. Kelly, T. Sandford, B. Ruggles, T. W. Brown, James Owen, T. Burr, jr., J. F. McRee, M. London, G. J. McRee, J. H. Dickson.

Duplin.—Jere. Pearsall, Dr. W. H. Sherwood.

Cumberland.—James Banks, James Dodd, J. J. McDougal, Neal McDougal, G. Deming.

Columbus.—Alfred Smith.

Bladen.—J. W. Bass, A. Miller, F. T. Cromartie.

On motion of Gen. Owen, a Committee composed of two selected from each County was appointed to prepare suitable Resolutions for the action of the Convention.

New Hanover.—Dr. Jas. H. Dickson, Dr. Jas. F. McRee.

Cumberland.—James Banks, J. J. McDougald.

Brunswick.—Samuel Langdon, J. H. Pritchett.

Duplin.—Jere Pearsall, W. M. Sherwood.

Columbus.—Alfred Smith.

Bladen.—J. W. Ross, A. Miller.

Who having retired for a short time, reported through Dr. McRee:

That the Whigs of the 7th Congressional District, still loyal to Whig principles and anxious that the Administration of the affairs of the general Government should be confided to Whig hands, and anxious to meet their brethren from the different parts of the Union, in Convention soon to be held,

Resolved, That this Convention send a Delegate to represent us in said Convention, and recommend that said Delegate be elected, more from his known attachment to Whig principles than individual men; and that he be left free, uninstructed and untrammelled by any preference expressed here.

Resolved, Further, That the Nominees of the Whig National Convention will receive our hearty support.

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each County, be appointed, to elect a suitable Delegate and alternative Delegate, to represent us in the Whig National Convention.

After a short consultation between the different Counties it appeared that the following constituted the Committee for electing Delegates:

Samuel Langdon, Brunswick.
M. Loudon, New Hanover.
Jere Pearsall, Duplin.
A. C. Miller, Bladen.
A. Smith, Columbus.
James Banks, Cumberland.

Who having retired for a short time, reported,

That, DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover, was unanimously appointed Delegate to said Convention. And that E. J. HALE, of Cumberland, was unanimously elected alternate. Which was unanimously ratified by the Convention.

The object of the Convention having been accomplished, a motion was made to adjourn;

But, on motion it was

Resolved, That the Officers of the District Convention act as such in the Electoral Convention, and that those Delegates belonging to the Congressional District, but not to the Electoral, be requested to take seats as honorary members.

The object of the meeting having been again explained, and the name of GEO. DAVIS, of Wilmington, submitted to the Convention as a suitable person to be appointed Elector for the District, he was unanimously elected.

On motion, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs Samuel Langdon, J. H. Pritchett, and J. A. Ward, was appointed by the Chair to wait upon Mr. Davis, and ascertain if he will accept the nomination.

The said Committee, having waited upon Mr. Davis, reported that he was present.

Mr. Davis, having been called on, rose, and in a happy and appropriate manner, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him and accepted the trust—and pledged himself to support the Nominee of the Whig National Convention, and to use all honorable means to sustain the cause entrusted to his care.

On motion,

Resolved, That the President and Secretaries receive the thanks of this Convention, for the able manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

S. B. EVERETT, *President.*
GORDON DEMING, }
W. H. SHERWOOD, } *Secretaries.*

WHIG MEETING IN ANSON.

Pursuant to public notice given in the North Carolina Argus, the Whigs of Anson assembled at the Court House in Wadesborough this day, (Saturday, April the 22d, 1848.)

The meeting was organized by calling Phillip G. Smith, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Calvin Myers Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained—which was to appoint Delegates to a District Convention proposed to be held at Albemarle, in Stanly County, on Tuesday the 9th day of May—upon motion of A. Myers, a committee of three persons (to wit, A Myers, J. R. Hargrave and John W. Cameron, Esqs.) were appointed to draft and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting;—who reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been proposed to hold a District Convention at Albemarle, in the County of Stanly, on Tuesday the 9th day of May proximo, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to the Whig National Convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 7th of June next: and whereas we approve of the time, place and purpose of said Convention; and deeming it important that the Whigs of Anson county should be represented therein; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifteen delegates to represent the Whigs of this County in said Convention.

Resolved, That having implicit confidence in the integrity of the great Whig Party of the Union, and well knowing that harmony of purpose and concert of action in its operations can be secured in no other way than through the instrumentality of the proposed National Convention, we will support the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That we have the most implicit confidence in the sound principles, fidelity, and sterling integrity of CHARLES MANLY, Esq., of Wake county; and that we do heartily approve of his nomination for the office of Governor of North Carolina by the late Whig State Convention.

Resolved, That Mr. Manly be, and he is hereby invited to call upon his Whig friends of this county, and address them, if it shall suit his convenience to do so at any time between this and the August election.

Mr. A. Myers offered the following resolutions, which he desired every individual present to consider well, and to vote thereon according to the result of his deliberations. They were unanimously adopted—to wit:

Resolved, That important as it ever is to look not only to the experience of the Presidential Candidate in matters connected with the administration of our own Government, but also to his knowledge of the policy and operations of other powers and forms of Government;—yet, at this particular time, when many of the nations of Europe are in an unsettled state, and convulsions threaten to follow through

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

THE REVOLUTIONS IN THE OLD WORLD.—In the second edition of our last paper we published our Telegraphic despatches of the Acadia's news—that vessel having arrived at Boston on the day previous. But the meager accounts there given furnished no adequate conception of the commotion in Europe, especially of the alarming state of things in England and Ireland. Very full particulars will be found in to-day's paper, than which nothing that we could give possesses half the interest.

It will be seen that precisely the same course has been taken by the Chartists in London (probably with the hope of a like result,) as that which led to the revolution in Paris. The government, too, resorted to the same measure of prohibiting the meeting of the people; and then a resolution was adopted to hold the meeting in defiance of the prohibition. Whether all this has led to a civil war, to a revolution, or to the triumph of the government, a very few days will probably determine. In the mean time, the greatest possible anxiety is felt to know what has happened. Our relations with England are so intimate that such events there must be felt through every extremity of our country.

We are in momentary expectation of the Telegraphic advices of another arrival.

We have strong hopes that peace has been preserved. It is manifest that the English people place a far higher value on their institutions than the other nations of Europe. The government is stronger and better, and the people more free and enlightened.

Some of the private letters do not represent matters to be so critical as the newspapers would indicate. They say that the great middling classes are sound in feeling, and altogether disposed to maintain order. Whilst a London letter of the latest date represents the Cabinet as in the greatest difficulty, but as having finally decided that the Queen should leave the city for safety. She had accordingly gone on that day to the Isle of Wight; and this though she had but recently been confined, and the weather was cold and wet. We see nothing of this in the papers, and it may not be true.

It was seriously asked in England, How long will Canada and the West Indies be contented to remain under the rule of Great Britain? And the destruction of thrones in Europe, the fall of the colonial power of Great Britain would not be a surprising event.

The English funds had fallen materially, and the French funds were down to 32; that country was rapidly approaching to general bankruptcy. On one day 27,000 Protests were made at the Bank of France, and 6 millions of francs of discounted paper unpaid. The gov't stocks of Holland and Belgium had fallen 50 per cent.

The story of the imprisonment of the King of Prussia and his ministers was false. Having granted all his people asked, he had become exceedingly popular.

☞ **The Telegraph** has been out of order North of Petersburg since Saturday. Consequently we have no late despatch.

THE CANVASS.—Mr. Manly delivered a speech to a large assemblage in Halifax on the 24th ult. The Republican speaks of it as "remarkable for its power, eloquence, wit, and humor."

CANDIDATES.—The Candidates for the Legislature are now coming into the field in many counties; and it is time they should, for the election is but three months off. It is exceedingly important, also, that the Whigs should insist on the services of their best men at this time. Nothing should be put to hazard for want of able and popular candidates. The stake is of too serious importance—no less than the proper administration of the affairs of our State and National governments. These depend materially upon the result of the August Election. The Legislature and Governor of the State, a Senator in Congress, the President and Vice President of the United States are all to be elected this year. If the Whigs do their duty, there can be no doubt of the complection of the State Election, and, so far as the vote of the State can influence it, of the Presidential election, also. No intelligent Whig can fail to feel the force of his responsibility. Upon his vote may depend, and very probably will depend, the security of our country from a participation in the wars and revolutions which convulse Europe. It will require the utmost prudence, the most calm and considerate statesmanship, and the possession of the respect and confidence of the world, to enable our Executive to steer clear of the dangers which will beset us. If we have the infliction of a rash or weak Executive, he may not only not be able to keep us out of the troubles of Europe, but he may even be willing to involve us in them; and how easy it is for a President to get the country into a war in defiance of the will of Congress and of the People, we have already seen to our cost in the Mexican war.

In view of these dangers, we would impress upon our readers the great importance of bringing out good men, sound men, talented men, popular men, for the Legislature. Such County Candidates can contribute to the success of our excellent candidate for Governor, as he will most surely contribute to the success of our cause, wherever he goes.

In Robeson county, we learn that Col. John A. Rowland and Wm. C. McNeill, Esq. are the Whig candidates for the Commons.

In Richmond, Col. Walter L. Steele, is the candidate for the same House.

In the Senatorial District of Brunswick, Bladen, and Columbus, Col. Wm. R. Hall has been nominated by a meeting in Brunswick, and Delegates were appointed to meet in Convention at David Taylor's on the 3d Saturday in May, to nominate the candidate.

We will be glad to announce Whig candidates in any County, upon proper information.

The Hon David S. Reid has declined the nomination of the Locofoco Convention as its candidate for Governor.

THE RAIL ROAD SURVEY.—The corps of Engineers engaged in the Survey of the Metropolitan route from Raleigh to the South Carolina line, have completed the work, extending their line as far as Cheraw. The Survey has been made with great despatch, by the very skilful Engineers, and we may soon look for the reports and maps, which will be prepared under the direction of Captain Childs, the Chief Engineer.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—Letters from Mexico, by the last arrival, are, as usual, full of speculations as to the probability of the ratification of the treaty. The general impression seems to be adverse. There was no quorum in Congress, and some of the members are said to have sworn that they will not ratify the treaty unless a sufficient American force is left to sustain the Government. All of them are said by others to argue that they have no power to cede any portion of territory, the Constitution expressly forbidding it. [They must have more respect for their constitution than some of our dignitaries at home.

STRANGE DOINGS IN OUR ARMY.—The public was lately shocked by the news that an army officer, appointed by Mr. Polk, had deserted from Vera Cruz, with 7 privates, with the intention to unite themselves with the robbers who infest the roads in Mexico. It then appeared that he had been in the Penitentiary for stealing before Mr. Polk conferred an honorable office on him.

We have now to chronicle another event of kindred villainy. A Store in the city of Mexico was robbed in the night and its occupant murdered, by a band of *officers*, non-commissioned officers, and privates, 12 in all, (3 of them Lieutenants,) of the volunteer and regular service. Such particulars as we have will be found in the late news from Mexico.

We fear that this Mexican war will destroy the moral character of our army officers, in addition to its other manifold evils. Heretofore a commission in the army has been regarded as a guarantee that its possessor was a gentleman. But under the system of appointments which has of late prevailed there is no such assurance. An army so officered must become an intolerable nuisance.

About 50 U. S. Soldiers, enlisted in this place and the neighboring counties, by Capt Jones, left here on Saturday last, in the Steamer Gov. Graham.

The Virginia State Election took place last week. But few returns have come to hand, and in those few we find a Whig loss of 4 members.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Whig Convention in the 1st Congressional District of this State, held at Asheville on the 13th ult., appointed N. W. Woodfin, Esq. of Asheville, Delegate to the National Convention, and the Hon. Thos L. Clingman, Alternate. The Convention pledged the Whigs of that District to the support of the nominees of the National Convention.

At the same place John Baxter, of Henderson County, was selected as the candidate for Elector.

CHATHAM COUNTY.—The Whigs of Chatham have appointed the following Delegates to the Congressional District Convention at Hillsborough on Thursday next, to select a Delegate to the National Convention:—

Turner Byoum, Esq., G. R. Griffeth, Esq., M. Q. Waddell, Daniel Hackney, William Albright, Isaac Clegg, Atlas J. Baldwin, Y. Oldham, Jas. Headen, John H. Haughton, John Clegg, Robert Fawcett, Esq., Thomas Hill, Thomas Lasater, Esq., John McPherson, Esq., James Lasater, Esq., N. G. Headen, Esq., Manly Snipes, J. C. Poe, J. T. Brooks.

The Wilmington Journal informs its readers that both the Delegate and Alternate Delegate appointed to the Whig National Convention from this District are "true blue Henry Clay men." But it forgot to tell its readers, what they are much more concerned to know, perhaps, what sort of men those are who are appointed to the Locofoco Convention, (Gen. Marsteller of Wilmington, and John A. Averitt, of Onslow.) Are they Polk men, Cass men, Buchanan men, Woodbury men, or, finally, Sam Houston men?

NEW PAPER IN WILMINGTON.—We have received the "Commercial Review," a tri-weekly paper established in Wilmington by Messrs W. Stringer & T. G. Haughton. It makes a neat appearance, and promises to be a valuable paper to the trading interests of Wilmington, to which it will be mainly devoted. As to Politics, it is neutral.

SCARCITY OF EXCHANGE—OVERTRADING.—Great inconvenience is experienced in this State for want of Northern exchange. There is so little produce of any kind going out of the State, that neither the Banks nor individuals can obtain their usual amount of bills on the North. The consequence is, that in many cases the Notes of our Banks have been sent or carried to New York &c. for the payment of debts and purchase of goods; and in other cases collections in this State are permitted to be here rather than remit in such Notes.

This state of things is of serious import. It shows that our people are overtrading. They are buying more than they are selling. And as pay-day must come in due time, it is worthy of careful consideration whether the operation is not likely to be attended with some trouble. The inconvenience is now upon the Banks, which are called on to redeem all this paper which goes out of the State. But in due time it will reach the Merchants, and then the Farmers,—all indeed of the debtor classes who buy goods on credit. Our object is merely to call their attention to the fact, and to urge some degree of caution on both the merchants and their customers.

In connection with this subject, we would once more call attention to a few remarkable facts. In one of the last Wilmington papers, the list of imports contains large lots of Corn, Pork, Bacon, Lard, and Whiskey, from New Orleans, whither these articles had come from some of the Western States, perhaps Ohio,) and Hay from New York and Maine. Some of this Hay, and perhaps some of the other articles, has found its way to this town, selling at more than $1 pr. 100 lbs. Is it not amazing, that an agricultural State like North Carolina should require, or tolerate, such a trade as this? It is ruinous and disgraceful. If we were shipping other things, to pay for all the goods, and all the food, and forage, which we import, it would be well enough. But shipping little or nothing *out* of the State, we should certainly invite lot little *into* it, and *nothing that we can make at home*. As to the Northern Hay which comes to this place, it is most deplorable. All around us are lands capable of producing forage to supply not only our own demand but that of others. We understand that making hay is the most profitable business, considering the capital and labor required, that is done here. And yet, from some unaccountable cause, Maine, New York, Connecticut, &c. are permitted to supply us with forage, made on lands that cost $100 per acre, and transported here at a cost of more than the value at the place where made!

The farmers of the neighboring counties bring corn to this place, and sell it at 45 to 60 cents per bushel. Why not bring fodder and hay, of which they generally have abundance? They could obtain readily from $1 to $1 25 per 100 lbs. And they will see that a load of forage will sell for as much money as a load of corn. And, by putting it in bales, pressed compactly, it can be brought almost as conveniently. We hope that some of them will thank us for the suggestion.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The corner stone of the great Washington Monument is to be laid at Washington City on the 4th of July. It is to be 500 feet high; provided the funds can be collected to finish it.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—This individual, a cousin of Henry Clay, did much harm to the latter in 1844, by advocating his election as President. He was a fanatical abolitionist, and the Locofocos quoted him on all occasions against Mr. Clay, falsely asserting that he was a missionary sent by the latter to the free States to negotiate for the votes of the Abolitionists. The same Cassius is now doing what he can to defeat Mr. Clay in another way. He has now written a letter bitterly abusive of the great Statesman, and this too is seized upon by the Locofoco papers with great delight. So that whether Cassius praises or abuses Mr. Clay it is all one to the Locofocos. They make capital as readily out of the one as the other; and with as little justice in the one case as the other.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 24th, Mr. Borland of Arkansas appeared and took his seat.

On Tuesday, the California Claims Bill was discussed at length by Messrs. Mason, Badger and Benton.

On Wednesday, Mr. Badger submitted a resolution instructing the Library Committee to purchase Mr. Brown's portrait of Gen. Taylor, if it can be effected upon reasonable terms. Laid over.

Mr. Hale here asked that the vote might be taken upon his riot bill, but on motion the California claim bill again had the precedence by 29 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. Mason moved that it be amended by striking out that section appointing Fremont a commissioner, and substituting therefor a provision that the Board be appointed by the President.

A debate ensued upon this, in which Messrs. Underwood, Davis of Miss., Benton, Niles, Crittenden, Cass, Allen, Butler and Badger joined, when

On motion, the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

On Thursday, after the morning business, Mr. Badger's resolution, directing the purchase of Brown's portrait of Gen. Taylor for the Congressional Library, came up.

Mr. Hale moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was lost by 19 nays to 11 yeas.

Attention being here called to the fact that General Cass, who was present, did not vote pro or con upon this tribute to a rival aspirant for Presidential laurels, there was a burst of laughter throughout the chamber.

Mr. Hannegan moved to amend, by embracing in the resolution also portraits of Gens. Washington, Jackson and Scott.

Mr. Hale moved to amend the amendment, by striking out those names, and inserting instead, those of all American Generals. Mr. Hale desired to purchase the portraits of *all* the great men of the country, living as well as dead; of the *great men* moving round about at this moment, and he glanced very knowingly first to his own robust proportions, and then to the imposing person of the Senator from Michigan, as much as to say, "I mean you, Gov. Cass, and myself, the two aspirants and candidates for the Presidency, in this body." Gov. Cass understood the allusion, and most graciously bowed his ready acquiescence in the considerate suggestion!

Then ensued a general discussion, in which Messrs. Underwood, Bagby, Allen and Dayton took part, after which

Mr. Hale again moved to lay the whole subject on the table—which was carried by 24 to 15.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the California Claim bill was taken up, and further debated by Messrs. Mason, Clarke, Rusk and Calhoun.

On Friday, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, offered a resolution, calling on the President for information whether any officer was now in Military service, whose nomination had not been sent to the Senate for confirmation, and if so, why was it not sent in. (This refers to Gen. Pillow.) Laid over.

The California Claims bill was again taken up and debated. Mr Mason's amendment, to strike out the appointment of Col. Fremont as Commissioner, and leave the appointment with the President, was rejected, 26 to 13. The bill was then passed. [This decision exhibits the weakness of the President in the Senate. The appointment of Fremont was put in the bill on motion of Mr Badger. It was understood to be very objectionable to the President and his friends. Its propriety and constitutionality were ably argued for several days. The result is above.]

In Executive session, Mr Nugent (Mr Buchanan's friend who corresponds for the N Y Herald,) was discharged from custody, where he has been for weeks at the instance of the Polk and Cass Senators, 13 of whom voted to remit him to the Penitentiary, for refusing to tell who divulged the Treaty. It is all in the party.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, nothing was done. The House adjourned early to unite in the celebration in honor of the French Revolution.

On Tuesday, the resolutions of Mr. Palfrey, on the subject of a breach of privilege, in the alleged threats of violence against Mr Giddings for a supposed connection with the runaway case, were laid on the table, 130 to 42.

On Wednesday, Mr. Burt of S. C. from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill repealing the bill of last Congress, which gave the President discretionary power to retain the old or new Generals, when the army shall be reduced at the termination of the war.

[This provision, as the law now stands, would compel the discharge at either Gen Scott or Gen Taylor from the service, on the ratification of peace, and impose upon the President the duty of selecting between them.]

Mess. Houston of Ala., Boyd of Ken., and Jones of Tenn., vehemently opposed the repeal of the act. Messrs. Stanton, Burt, Holmes of S. C., and Botts advocated it.

Mr. McKay offered an amendment, the effect of which was, not to repeal the law, but only to suspend it for 3 months after peace, which was rejected, 101 to 80.

Mr. McLane moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, which was also lost, 105 to 73.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

On Thursday, the first business was the report of the Printing Committee in favor of printing 10,000 copies of the Scott and Marcy correspondence.

Mr. Clingman had the floor, and handled the Secretary of War, says the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, with great severity for garbling and suppressing correspondence which the House had called for. He charged that Gov. Marcy had palmed upon the House and the country a deliberate falsehood. He said there was no mistake about it—he would prove the fact from the correspondence now furnished to the House. When the Secretary's reply to the first call for the correspondence was made, Mr C had charged that some letters had been garbled and others withheld. This was denied by Mr Henley and Mr. McLane, and Gov. Marcy had furnished Mr Henley with certain letters, found on file, of no material consequence, and had ordered the gentleman to inform the House that with the exception of those letters, all the correspondence called for by the House had been furnished. He did not blame Mr. Henley in the matter. The Secretary of War had imposed upon that gentleman as well as upon the House and the country.

The subsequent call of the House had brought forth the correspondence first called for—and in it were the very letters, the existence of which had been so stoutly denied by Messrs Henley and McLane!

But more than this—it contained a long letter never called for by the House—a letter framed by the Secretary of War *for the occasion*, four days *after* the resolution, calling for the correspondence *which had taken place*, was adopted!

Messrs. Stephens and Hilliard handled this audacious conduct on the part of the Secretary of War, like statesmen and patriots, who scorn all mean tricks, all frauds, all dishonorable conduct. I had never before seen Mr Hilliard so much excited and so indignant. He said he could not and would not countenance such a high-handed fraud, as the Secretary of War had attempted to palm upon the House and the country in this matter.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, attempted a little bit of *special pleading* on the occasion, by intimating that a part of Gov. Marcy's letter was written before the House made the call for the correspondence, and he asked, with a deal of mock gravity, if gentlemen would not allow the Secretary of War to *complete* the answer which he had *commenced* to General Scott's letter, when the call was made for the correspondence by the House. But Mr. Hilliard instantly set this sophistry adlying into thin air, by saying that when a man commenced writing a letter, with the date at the top of it, the date was the first part of the document penned.—This letter was dated four days *after* the House had called for the correspondence. He presumed there could be no motive for *after-dating* it!

Mr. Stephens, in the course of his withering remarks, rang out the changes upon the insult by Mr. Polk, in refusing correspondence to the people's representatives who had called for it, because *they* could not be trusted with it, and sending it to his friend General Pillow, in Mexico, who could, of course, be trusted with it, and who had exposed it there in open court! and he asked how it happened that the nomination of this Pillow, as Major General, made near a year ago by Mr. Polk, had not yet been sent to the Senate? Why was this nomination withheld from that body? He asked any defender of the Administration to answer, if he could! No one did answer.

The committee's resolution for printing 10,000 copies was finally amended, on Mr. Stephens' motion, so as to include all the correspondence between the Government and the Generals, in relation to the war with Mexico, and then passed.

Friday was devoted to private bills.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.—Quiet has been restored in Washington. The city authorities, the President of the U. States, and the more orderly portion of the citizens, all united in the determination to prevent a resort to mob law. They were fortunately successful. Both Houses of Congress have gotten rid of the exciting debate which had arisen on the subject. And the next thing, (and we hope the last on the subject,) will be the adequate punishment of the kidnappers. They were fully committed for trial in June. Nearly all the runaways have been sold to speculators.

COMSTOCK'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—We have received from our friends, Messrs Pratt, Woodford & Co. the publishers of the above excellent School book, a copy of the *Ninety-first* Edition! It has been thoroughly revised and added to, and new stereotype plates made, so that it may now safely be pronounced the best School Book in print on the subject. Besides a sale of some 30,000 copies a year in the United States, two editions have recently been edited, with the highest commendation, by distinguished Professors in England, a cheap edition has been printed for general circulation as tracts in England, and it has been translated into German, for the use of the Public Schools in Prussia. "Who reads an American Book?"

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.—*The Duke of Marlborough's and Queen Anne.—Gen. Scott and our Administration.*—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following extract from Alison's Life of Marlborough, a work just published. The parallel between the treatment of Marlborough and Scott is wonderfully complete,—except that Marlborough was not actually arrested when in command of the army:—

Extracts from Alison's Life of Marlborough.

"During the progress of this short but brilliant campaign Marlborough was more than ever annoyed and disheartened by the evident and increasing decline of his influence at home. Harley and Mrs. Marsham continued to thwart him in every way in their power, and scarcely disguised their design to make his situation so uncomfortable that, out of spleen, he might resign. * * *

"Encouraged by the powerful support at Court, Harley now openly pursued his design of effecting the downfall of Marlborough and his removal from the command of the armies. The whole campaign which had terminated so gloriously was criticised in the most unjust and malignant spirit. In a word, there was nothing done by the General, successful or unsuccessful, pacific or warlike, which was not made the subject of strong condemnation and unmeasured invective.

"These accusations, loudly re-echoed by all the Tories, and sedulously poured into the royal ear, made such an impression on the Queen that she did not offer the smallest congratulation on the victory of Malplaquet, nor express the least satisfaction at the Duke's escape from the innumerable dangers which he had incurred.

"Marlborough was received in the most flattering manner by the people when he landed, and the thanks of Parliament were tendered to him for his great and glorious services. The Lord Chancellor said: 'Thus high eulogium must be looked upon as added to and standing upon the foundation already laid in the records of this House for preserving your memory fresh to all future times.'

"But in the midst of these flattering appearances the hand of destruction was already impending over the hero. It was mainly caused by the greatness and invulnerable nature of his services. Envy, the unavoidable attendant on exalted merit, had already singled him out as her victim; jealousy, the prevailing weakness of little minds, had prepared his ruin. The Queen had become uneasy of the greatness of her subject. *There had even been a talk of arresting him when in command of the army.*"

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1848.

It has been suggested, that a capital farce might be written, entitled, "*Leonidas*," with a prologue commencing with the exuberant exclamation of the editor of the Government official, when he first learned of the victory of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, to wit: (Sept. 17, 1847.) "See Pillow, marching through fields of corn, and wading with his gallant troops in water sometimes waist-deep, and fighting in with Worth's Division on his march; and see those officers, waiving all questions of rank and etiquette, and pledging to each other to fight together, hand in hand, and delving every danger!"

This and the testimony of the witnesses before the Court of Inquiry, respecting the "*Leonidas*" letter, and other letters of a similar nature, remind me of the "*Veritas*" letter from Mexico, published in the Washington Union of the 23d of October, 1847, and dated the "City of Mexico, September 27, 1847, which was evidently written by the same hand that got up the "*Leonidas*" epistle. From the "*Veritas*" I make the following extracts:

"Since our army arrived in this valley, we have fought four bloody battles; the first at 'Contreras,' on the 13th and 20th of August, in which we carried the enemy's great out work, took 22 pieces of artillery, 1200 prisoners, and killed and wounded 1500 of the enemy. General Pillow was in command of all our forces engaged, and had under him Brigadier General Twiggs's division, and General Shields's brigade of volunteers. The judgment, skill, strategy and science with which this battle was planned and carried out, received the warm approval of Gen. Scott, and called forth the applause and admiration of the whole army, and placed Gen. Pillow at once, in the estimation of the army, in the first rank of American Generals. We had 4,500 men in this action, while the force of the enemy exceeded 16,000. After we had gained this signal victory, and by it, opened the way to turn the enemy's works at San Antonio, which had hitherto held our army at bay and led defiance to its approach, Gen. Pillow seizing the moment and the advantage, which this position and the enemy's panic gave him, after surprizing Gen. Scott of his success, rapidly pursued the enemy, and whirled around the valley to assail San Antonio in the rear. Having gotten close to this position, it was discovered that the enemy had fallen back upon another strong fortification at Churubusco. Gen. Scott having now overtaken the army, for the first time assumed command, and immediately gave the enemy battle at Churubusco. After a long, desperate and bloody battle, the enemy was completely routed and driven from his works with great slaughter.—Throughout this battle, Gen. Pillow was distinguished by his great activity and gallantry. He was once knocked down by the concussion of a shell, and with his own hands shot dead a Mexican colonel. * * * * Gen. Pillow's brilliant successes in these actions, induced Gen. Scott to select him, after the armistice was broken, to storm Chapultepec—the Gibraltar of the valley of Mexico. * * * * * This strong and giant work held our army in check, and cramped our operations in all practicable approaches to the city. In assaulting one of the outworks—the 'mills'—Gen. Worth lost, in killed and wounded, on the 8th instant, 814 men.

"At length it became manifest to Gen. Scott and the whole army that we could proceed no further until this work was carried, and it was resolved upon as a last desperate effort, upon which the very fate of our army depended. Gen. Pillow was sent for by Gen. Scott, and was told 'This work must be taken,' and said that he had selected him to do the work, and asked emphatically if he could take it. Gen. Pillow replied that 'he would carry it, or be left dead upon the field.' * * * * In storming this work, Gen. Pillow was, with his advancing forces, nobly and gallantly leading the assault when he was cut down by a grape-shot, which crushed his leg-bone just above the ancle-joint; but he made his men carry him forward, in order to witness the consummation of the most glorious victory that has ever been achieved by the American arms.

"The effect of these brilliant successes, in *three* successive battles, has been to place Gen. Pillow in a high position in the profession of arms and among the first Generals of our country. He has shewn himself to be possessed of military talents of the highest order, while he has established a reputation for *intrepidity* and *daring* which fears no danger. Though cut down at the very feet of Chapultepec, he had himself carried forward, under a terrible fire, and entered the work, which he had so nobly and gallantly stormed, just as the 'star spangled banner' of his beloved country was reared and floated gracefully to the breeze over the walls of the castle.

"In brilliancy, this achievement is unsurpassed by that of this or any other army. I was myself an eye-witness to the whole assault, and speak what I know; and they are the common sentiments of the army. When Gen. Scott came up to where Gen. Pillow lay upon a wail of the citadel, with his leg badly crushed by a large grape-shot, he exclaimed: 'My dear General, I thank God for your glorious success. Your country will cover you all over with honor, and will pour out its heart in gratitude for your distinguished gallantry this day.'"

At the bottom of the "*Veritas*" letter, the editor inserted the following editorial note, which of itself goes to shew, that the author of "*Veritas*" knew something of General Pillow and that *terrible wound*, which he suffered so much from!

[It gives us pleasure to state, for the gratification of the numerous friends of Gen. Pillow, that his wound is rapidly recovering, and that he indulges the hope of soon resuming his command.]

The *pillow case* is evidently a bad one!

FOTOMAC.

SANTA ANNA AND THE PASS;

Or, the Truth at Last.

By a rare coincidence, we have received, at one and the same moment, the "last dying speech and confession" of Santa Anna, and also—we were going to add—of the organ of Santa Anna's friend:—in stricter language, however, we have received the farewell address of the Benemerito, on taking leave of his countrymen—which may be viewed in the light of a dying speech; and an article in the Washington Union commenting on his departure—which may be regarded as a confession, because it does confess, in a way of its own, a way equally charming for its honesty and simplicity, all the sin and iniquity of "the press," as charged against the same from the beginning—*only* that it makes a merit of the sin and a boast of the iniquity, and is quite indifferent to, or proud of, the consequences of that most foolish and fatal indiscretion. Excellent organ! how little it cares for the woe of blood which Santa Anna's admission into Mexico brought upon the people of the U. States!

"If Mr. Polk does kill my countrymen,
Let Mexicans know this of Taylor,
That—Taylor cares not!"

The Union begins its confession by expressing its pleasure at getting rid of Santa Anna: "It gives us some satisfaction," it says, "to state, as a fixed fact, that Santa Anna has embarked for Jamaica." (Had it not somewhat of the same satisfaction in learning the other fixed fact,—of his first landing at Vera Cruz? The article which we are reviewing, declares, and defends, the pleasure.) "We are happy to see that he left Mexico under a deep impression of the *kindness he has received from the Americans*." We do not know what kindness he ever received except from the President, who landed him—took him from fighting cocks, and set him to fighting Americans; certainly, it was not the kindness he received at Buena Vista, at Cerro Gordo, or in the Valley of Mexico, at the hands of Taylor or Scott, or "the Americans" of their commands.

But let us hear how the Union, while following the fallen Mexican with its sympathy, confesses all the folly—and yet protests the advantages—of the pass, and the President's "kindness:"

"What is to be the future destiny of this extraordinary man (says the Union, he is beyond the ken of our sagacity to predict, but certain it is, that the Whigs can no longer make any capital of the pass which admitted him into Mexico. *He has even a case to appeal at the opportunity which he has enjoyed.* These bragging Mexicans cannot now say: We could have beaten the Americans if we had even our old Generals at our head. They are now stripped of this pretext. *They have had every advantage which they could command in the contest.* They have had three times as much force as we had acquainted with all the by-lines of the country. They have been protected by every species of entrenchments. *They have had Santa Anna, with all the resources of his fruitful mind—the best general of whom they could boast—at their head.* And yet they have been vanquished in every engagement. They can no longer boast their own prowess in any future war, they must confess themselves decidedly our inferiors. Let us have no more then, of the lamentations we have had, not of the unjust calumnies which the Whigs have heaped upon the President's head. It is now *rather the theme of congratulation than of complaint*."

Truly, in this paragraph, the Union has made a clean breast of it. It admits that the Mexicans *have* had every advantage"—which the President could give them;—they *have* had Santa Anna, with all the resources of his fruitful mind—the best general of whom they could boast—at their head;—put there by President Polk, and no one else;—they *have* had three times as much force as we had," having been supplied with a substantiated leader to *rouse up the military energies of his countrymen*," as the Union exultingly says in another paragraph,—the President having, in this way, succeeded better in raising Mexican armies than American armies. And thus encouraged, and re-marshalled, and led by their "best general," the Mexicans had, under Santa Anna's auspices, the opportunity given them to shed the American blood which was poured out at Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, by which thousands of American families have been covered with mourning. But what of this? cries the Washington Union. It has given us the better chance to prove our superiority,—to vanquish the Mexicans in every engagement! "We have even cause to *rejoice* in the opportunity which he" (Santa Anna) "has enjoyed,"—to destroy so many American lives! All *this*, says the Union, "is now rather the theme of congratulation than of complaint!" Was there ever exultation so preposterous and so unnatural?

North American.

The following is an extract from a letter received per the Acadia from a highly intelligent gentleman of Charleston, now travelling in France.

"I have nothing satisfactory to add on the position of things here; they appear to be getting worse every day. The finances of the country are in a dreadful condition, and trade is at a stop. Almost all mercantile houses are stopping payment for the time, and most of the Banking houses which have not failed are liquidating. The metallic currency is fast disappearing. The panic is dreadful, and there is such apprehension for the future that there is no telling where it will stop. In Havre they say nobody pays, and merchandise arriving has no claimants, and many of the ships are being sent to other ports."

Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives.—It give us great pain to state, that the Bishop of this Diocese is dangerously ill at Edenton.

Raleigh Register.

Superior Court.—The Superior Court of Law and Equity, for the county of New Hanover, is in session, His Honor, Judge Bailey, presiding. We are informed that the Civil Docket will not be reached during this Term, in consequence of the multiplicity of State cases.

Commercial Review.

Presbyterian General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will commence its annual session in Baltimore on the 18th May.

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received.—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton do'to; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. [13tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 1, 1848. 13tf

MARRIED.

At Cedar Falls, in Randolph county, on the 20th inst., by Henry B. Elliott, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD F. RUSH, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Thomas Branson, Esq.

DIED.

At his residence in Bladen county, on the 15th ult., ISAIAH TOLAR, in the 69th year of his age, after an illness of 14 days.

At Little Rockfish, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. FLORA McDONALD. The deceased has left an affectionate husband and two small children, with many friends, to mourn their loss. She has been for some time a member of the Presbyterian Church; and by her orderly walk and conversation she declared plainly that she sought a country far happier than this; therefore we do not sorrow as those who have no hope.—[*Communicated.*

In Bladen county, on the 1st ult., WALTER, infant son of Robert B. Simpson. Earth's purest flowers are transplanted to Heaven before the opening leaves are defiled with the stains of a guilty world.—*Com.*

In Richmond county, on the 3d March, BRITTON CHAPPELL, Esq. And, about three weeks afterwards, his wife MARY CHAPPELL, leaving a large family of children.

In Montgomery county, on the 5th ult., Miss ELIZABETH CHAPPELL, sister of Britton Chappell, as above.

In the same county, on the 12th ult., Mr. ROBERT GREEN, Sen., upwards of 80 years of age, brother-in-law of Britton Chappell, as above.

In Richmond county, on Monday night the 24th ult., after a brief illness, Dr JOHN McLEOD, aged upwards of 50 years, leaving a wife and large family of children. Dr McLeod was an eminent Physician and a highly esteemed gentleman, and his death is greatly regretted.

On the 5th inst., in Kendall county, Illinois, the Rev. FREDERICK NASH WITHERSPOON, a minister of the Gospel in connexion with the Reformed Methodist Church, in the 34th year of his age, eldest son of Rev. John Witherspoon, of Hillsborough, N. C.

In Hillsborough, on the 18th ult., of Consumption, Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, aged about 20

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 2.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a —	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	45 a 50	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	4½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, E. F.	15 a —	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5¾ a 7½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	—	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—No change in Cotton. Corn 45 to 50. Flour 5 to 7½. Bacon 7 to 7½

WILMINGTON MARKET.

The supply of Turpentine is so light, that a number of the Distilleries have stopped. The price of Spirits, 26 to 27 cents, is so low that Distillers cannot afford to pay 2 35 and 1 30 for the raw material. Sales are therefore made to shippers, to fill orders. Some new Virgin dip has sold at 3 00. Tar 1 35. Timber dull and plenty, at 3 to 6 50. A raft with one-third shipping, sold at 80½. Three rafts McDiarmid's *very superior* Flooring Boards sold at $10; but the article is dull at 8 to 9 for other qualities. 90,000 feet sold at 8, on time. Scantling 5; Wide 5½. Corn plenty, a cargo of 2000 bushels sold at 55. N. O. corn 50. A cargo of Lime 80, cash. A cargo of W. I. Molasses sold at 18½ on time; N. O. do. 21½. Bacon 7½ to 8. Western Bacon sold at 4, 5¾ and 6 cts. Cuba coffee at auction 6¾. St. Domingo 5¾ to 6. Northern Hay 70 cts. Whiskey 24. Fayetteville Flour 6 25 to 6 75.

Cotton at Macon 4½ to 5¾. At Augusta 4¾ to 6. At Columbus 4 to 5¾.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5¼ to 5¾. Sales of the week 174 bales; of the whole season 8,937 bales. No change in prices or other articles.

At New York, Cotton has fallen full ¼ a cent since the arrival of the Steamer. Quotations 5¾ to 7. We learn that Fayetteville Cotton would not sell for more than six cents in New York. Flour is unchanged. 6 12 to 6 37. Corn 52 to 54. Turpentine quiet. Spirits 35 to 36. Tar 1 87 to 2.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 6¾, with a downward tendency. Corn 52 to 60. Flour 5 50 to 6. Sack Salt has declined to 90 to 92. Western Bacon has fallen, shoulders 3 to 5¼. Lard 7¼ to 7¾. Sugars are selling at auction at 4 to 5¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,944,208 bales against 1,608,428 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 25

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,
General Agent and Commission Merchant,
Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.
☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 14, 1847. 67-tf

KRIDER & MALLETT,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Old Slip,
Corner of Front st. (up stairs.)
Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, and liberal advances made on consignments.
W. H. KRIDER }
P. MALLETT } NEW YORK.
REFERENCES.
Rokenbaugh, Conner & Dater,
Ingoldsby, Bossegan & Halsted,
J. G. Dudley & Co.
Stanton, Barnes & Co. [1-3m

DAVIDSON, SANDERS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 249 Market street,
BALTIMORE,
KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.
March 1-48. 5-3m

Are you Insured!
THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.
The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of their value.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 90tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE,
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.
APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
July 29, 1845. 90tf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.
THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 190f

LESSONS IN MUSIC.
H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or scholars.
Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.
Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.
Feb. 12, 1848. 2tf

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which the market affords, and his Bar Room with the most choice Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.
THOS. H. MASSEY.
February 19, 1848. 3-tf

$15 REWARD.
RANAWAY on the 30th inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.
All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.
NEILL McPHAUL.
Gillespies P. O., Robeson county, N. C., } 99tf
Dec. 7, 1847.

Daguerreotype Miniatures.
MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.
Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.
For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.
☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Room of
J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of
Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Carolina do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do*,
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.
—ALSO—
Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of
GROCERIES,
Among which are—
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
160 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.
—ALSO—
Brooms, Buckets, Pans, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Cotters, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Scives, Spokes, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Chamapagne, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bogging and Rope.
The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold now for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 81tf

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.
THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:
Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nutcrackers, cork screws, dog collars and cuffs, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, comb, and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tamborines, harmonicas, piano flutes, cologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassa fa, bears, tooth, sweet and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, bobb trimmers, &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.
—ALSO—
Nuts, raisens, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, saleratus, cloves, spermaceti candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugars, young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mother and Nonpareil Teas, Scotch and macaboy snuff, CANNISTERS, assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for segar makers use.
W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 19, 1848. 3-tf

COTTON YARNS.
THE subscriber, having become part proprietor of a Cotton Yarn Factory, will be glad to supply his friends and the public, at the lowest price for Cash, or on time for good negotiable Notes, with any quantity of Nos. 5 to 12, of which he will keep a supply at his Bookstore. The article will also be kept at the store of Mallett & Hacke, where it will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Cotton or other produce.
E. J. HALE
March 14, 1848.

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.
HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the most scientific and most approved principles all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted from one to an entire set.
He is also prepared to insert whole upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle, in those cases of absorbed ridges or springs. Having made this department in this branch of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. &c., more effectually than the natural Teeth. He will also attend to irregularities of children's Teeth, &c., and all diseases to which the human mouth is subject.
Having practiced a number of years in the District of Edenton, in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.
Office next door to the Telegraph office, New Point.
☞ Ladies attended at their residences, if required.

For the Country Merchants.
WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent discount on the bills of freight up the River.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,
Among which are—
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.
—ALSO—
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tire Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 30, 1847 79tf

SPRING, 1848.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.
ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of
Foreign and Domestic
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.
The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.
A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 86tf

New and Cheap GOODS.
JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleach'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkts,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

Blake & Briggs
HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Mcrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of
Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.
Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.
Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

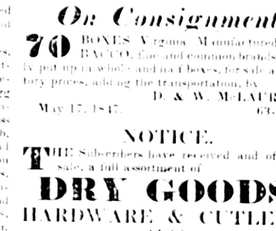
REMOVAL.
THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.
Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.
HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf
☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment.
70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, received by put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 67-tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale a full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,
Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

D. & W. McLAURIN
HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,
Consisting of a variety of
Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
Sept. 22 81-tf

J. & T. WADDILL,
HAY STREET,
ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with
25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 rushes Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,
Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Cotton Gin Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.
☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.
Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.
THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.
Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.
Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.
REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.
A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

$20 REWARD.
THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.
E. P. GUION.
Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848 1600

Spring & Summer Clothing.
THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of
Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.
Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Skuttles, by
HALL & HALL.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."
Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)
ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.
Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848 90-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,
Has set between the Market House and the new Hotel.
HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
Fayetteville, Feb 24, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

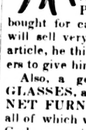
F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.
He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.
☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.
He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.
☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
March 14, 1848 7tf

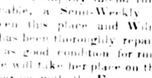
DISSOLUTION.
THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle for same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as our of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.
C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848 95tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN
WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.
Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.
Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.
He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.
☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS received a very large assortment of
CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.
Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.
Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.
THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.
☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.
This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.
Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.
All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf


MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.
The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.
THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.
The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.
Passage each way $3.
Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.
IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Tuesdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848 8tf

Semi-Weekly Line
For Freight or Passage.
The Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as part trade, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thanks for former and liberal favors of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or traveling on the Line.
DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8tf

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Traveling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gasston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.
E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.
IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.
We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.
They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.
The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.
All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf
☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State

MEDICINE.
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,
Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine
Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,
Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.
☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.
Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.
SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii.; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.
Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.
Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

DR. CRAIN'S
Spino Abdominal Supporter,
A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,
Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.
THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by
SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,
Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:
Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Inflammation and pain in the Bones and Joints, Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Lumbago and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Ulcers or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.
THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day's experience in the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and port ability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root in the same manner as Gelatine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is now established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains as much medicinal value as a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid should ever be content with a gallon mixture when fairly confronted with the same medicine in a vial.
The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance among the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commands itself to the attention of all:
New York, June 2, 1848.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sand—Gentlemen: Having used & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on children and persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted like a charm, removing speedily the entire cutaneous affection of the system, and exerting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.
Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. troops in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same be used myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now commonly in use in our respective quarters in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.
Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR.
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.
For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.
Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.
☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1600 Y

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,
ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,
Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.
☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.
Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.
☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
March 1, 1848. 5-4m

GARDEN SEED,
FROM Long Island—A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 5 cents per paper, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

TEAS!
AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.
THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.
They possess facilities, in relation to the